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## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATESMEN.

In his notable article in the *North American Review*, Sir Lyon Playfair has taken a wise statesman's view of Arbitration as a hopeful substitute for war. He has made perceptible moral advance since his welcome visit and notable addresses in this country in 1887. Statesmen in England seem to us to have less fear of unpopularity than some of our own. Who in America will place himself unequivocally with some of the liberal leaders of the British Parliament, like Playfair, Sir Wilfred Lawson, the Bishop of Durham and other members of the Inter-parliamentary Conference, which is soon to meet in Rome? Perhaps it is too much to expect that men in office will be as frank as those out of office. But if President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Senators Sherman, Hoar and others would speak out their convictions, I do not believe their utterances would be less explicit and emphatic than those of their English compeers.

## GOOD NEWS.

The resolutions of our Executive Committee (see page 36) are in just the line of the following.

Mr. C. C. Painter writes from Washington as follows: "The Secretary has expressed himself as ready to co-operate in an effort to make the Bureau more independent than it is. The President has signified his willingness to consider, after the adjournment of Congress, the question of extending Civil Service rules to the Indian Bureau and to the Indian service."

This is certainly most encouraging news, and it behooves us to do all in our power to support the President in a favorable consideration of the proposed reforms.

## CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERAGE.

A small package of pamphlets for free distribution was sent us by the London Peace Society. It was sent by a New York steamer rather than direct to Boston. The kind donors prepaid the freight to Boston. But "Metzger and Co., Custom House Brokers," charged us *two dollars* to get it through the Custom House at New York, in addition to three dollars for duties and \$1.20 for cartage, storage and insurance. We hope our friends abroad will hereafter send directly to us by a Boston steamer or at least avoid Metzger & Co. in their consignments.

## LIFE SAVING vs. LIFE TAKING.

A proposition is made by Dr. William T. Parker of Salem, Mass., formerly a United States army surgeon, to utilize the abandoned military stations in New Mexico or Colorado as a national sanatorium for poor consumptives. He has sent a letter to President Harrison asking him to urge Congress to pass a bill appropriating \$50,000 for this purpose. A similar idea has long been entertained by Edward Everett Hale, who believes that many of the dependent classes in the cold Northern States could be benefited in health as well as maintained at far less cost to the public in a milder climate.

## WHO WILL LEAD OFF?

Will not some of our leading men, merchants, lawyers and statesmen lead off in the movement for a Universal Peace Congress and an Inter-parliamentary Conference in the United States in 1893? If such men as Andrew Carnegie and David Dudley Field of New York, Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia and other men of like influence will lead, they will have an immense following. Are not these considerations of sufficient weight to command the money and effort necessary for a successful meeting?

(1) It harmonizes with the object of the Columbian Exposition; viz.: the celebration of the progress of industry and science and all the arts of peace.

(2) It is pre-eminently international and universal in its scope.

(3) Its idea is essentially conciliatory and promotive of kind feelings between nations.

(4) It accords with the genius of America and the whole tendency of political and moral progress.

(5) The position and institutions of the United States are peculiarly fitted to encourage free discussion and pronounced leadership in international reform, especially in the work of substituting legal and moral remedies in public differences for military force.

—Will the Peace Societies of the United States bestir themselves to co-operate with the American Peace Society in promoting the Universal Peace Congress in this country in 1893? Let us not contend for precedence or praise but for usefulness.

## THE ETHICS OF LABOR.

Rev. John Graham Brooks who is both a teacher and a preacher, and who is reported to be about to spend some time in Berlin and will remain in Europe till after the Peace Congress at Rome, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Ethics of Labor" before the young men of the Boston Christian Union, Thursday evening, Feb. 19. He said "Ethics is the science of duty. For a hundred years the word labor has grown larger and larger, until the thinkers and inventors like Bessimer and Edison are as truly laborers as the hardest worker upon a farm. We ask, then, what the relation is between duty and this energy of mind, imagination or muscle? Any one who adds to beauty, a picture, music or poem, is as truly a laborer as a cotton weaver." Artists are laborers, and manual laborers may perform a moral service.

## MAN'S SHAME COVERED.

The shuddering earth resounds  
With the shock and crash of war.  
Strife plows her battle grounds  
With graves that deeply scar.  
But the roar and smoke go by,  
And the soft grass spreads its fleece  
Over the fields that so silent lie,  
Where tumult fell to peace.